

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1898.

NUMBER 7

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*The Hovden Line of Steamers*

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, moreover, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
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The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

**KING, FERREIRA & CO.**  
Successors to H. R. CASPES & CO.  
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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR

**POEGK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]**  
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Price: 120000 per Dozen without bottles.

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**ROSENBERG & Co.,**

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**J. G. V. MENDES**

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Provision Merchant.  
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

**BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,**

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.*  
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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**JOHN L. BISSET**

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and General Commission Merchant.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE**

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and over 50,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

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58, Primeiro de Março,

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Bank Note Company,  
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Transacted Since  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
Reorganized 1870.

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LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
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Foreign Governments.

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STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL APPARATUS for PREVENTING FALSIFICATION.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
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SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in  
bottles, or in cases, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. FRELICK & Co.,

Roudeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER  
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**MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA**

The standard preventive against the perils of a  
tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive  
heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach,  
intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches,  
acidities of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism  
in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk,  
it prevents bowels troubles with children. It is also a  
valuable relief for women *menstruantes*. Pleasant and  
refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is  
the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous  
deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science  
and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the  
honour of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James  
Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink,  
is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 18500 per bottle.

**THOMAS J. LIPTON**

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,384,156.00 (£3,620,265), having received the respective premium amounting to \$469,109.00 (£38,250). No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block &amp; Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .... £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital ..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds .... £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise at every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,127,500  
Reserve fund ..... £8,250,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março—and floor.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. .. £1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março—2nd floor.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.**THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS &amp; Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works. Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camará.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box. 774.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up ..... " 105,000  
Reserve fund ..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, PORTO, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUNOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Mallet Princes & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Grauet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 10th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, a Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calva 104.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calva 526) (Calva 275)

Draws on:

Germany ... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg  
M. & W. Rohlfes, Hamburg  
S. & W. Rohlfes, Hamburg  
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London  
Union Bank of London, Limited, London  
Wm. Bramhall & Sons, London  
France ... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches  
Messrs. C. & Co., Paris  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris  
De Neuville & Co., Paris  
Portugal ... Banco Lisbon & Agores and correspondents  
and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Teitl,  
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 594, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . £1,500,000  
Realized do . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
Also on:  
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up ..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund ..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUNOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul

Draws on its Head Office in London.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Hoine &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Kuehl &amp; Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A. NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

APPROVED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

(Head Office) No. 9, rue Laffitte.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and branches in France.  
Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branches in France.  
Lazard Frères & Co.

(Union Bank of London Limited, London Joint Stock Bank Limited, Paris Bank Limited, Lazard Frères & Co., Messrs. Schröder & Co., Messrs. Kuehl & Co., A. Ruffer & Sons)

(Deutsche Bank, Berlin and correspondents, Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents, Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Schroeder, Gossler & Co. Hamburg, Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg, L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg)

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions.

Without notice.....	2%
With notice:	
3 months.....	4%
6 .....	4 1/2%
12 .....	5%

Directors Ad Interim:

John Fel,  
Albert Cabaret.**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$400, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.  
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—A telegram from Santiago says that the Chilean government has resolved to surrender Tacna and Arica to Peru.

—The report from Chili as well as from Argentina appear to indicate a settled determination to force a settlement of all controversies between the two countries.

—A Rome telegram of the 8th inst. says that the President of the United States has rendered his decision in the dispute between Colombia and Italy over the Ceratti claim, which is that the Colombian government shall pay Sig. Ceratti an indemnisation of £25,000. Some ten years ago, a government military force broke into the claimant's warehouses and sacked them, of course during a revolution. The claim was an excessive one, but this decision ought to make it clear that a government is clearly responsible for all such outrages, and that no indemnisation must be paid.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—Mr. F. Stuart Jones, secretary of the American legation in Buenos Aires, has been officially recognized as chargé d'affaires until the arrival of the new minister to represent the United States in Argentina.

—The Argentine director of telegraphs having failed to pay a discriminating tax levied on Western and Brazilian messages, is now trying to effect his purpose irregularly in another way. The government should dismiss this official at once.

—The first act of Vice-President Cuestas in assuming dictatorial power in Uruguay, was to convene an assembly of notables, which is composed of 88 members. This assembly met on the 12th, organised, and elected Sr. Carlos Blanco president.

—The *Montevideo Times* reports a curiosity in the way of letter addressing which deserves to be put on record with the name of the author in black type. The letter was received by an English firm in Montevideo and was addressed as follows:—Messrs. X. Y. & Co. Montevideo, Chile, Peru.

—Captain Triviet, the French explorer who has recently been through Brazil, and has subsequently been visiting Buenos Aires and Rosario, left on the 24th ult. for Valparaiso by way of Mendoza, where he is going in the interest of Paris underwriters. Captain Triviet will then proceed up the coast to Peru, Ecuador, and Tanguay, and thence to the West Indies, arriving in Paris about June next.

—Professor Baur, the American mould expert, speaks unfavorably of the Lillington system of destroying locusts in Argentina. He says that the distribution of the fungus which is fatal to them in South Africa. He says that locusts in captivity succumb at once to the disease, but in the open fields its effect is not so certain, though in favourable weather and conditions the locusts are sometimes killed by millions by means of the fungus. He recommends that a quantity of locusts that have been killed by the fungus should always be kept ready for use in the manner directed by the Argentine Government. He advises that the Argentine should be used in preference to that of the United States or of South Africa.

We have received several labels which were found among the debris of the powder factory at Villa Devoto, where the explosion took place on Wednesday last. These go to show that this national industry did not disdain to print its labels in English and in doubt its goods were sold as of English manufacture. The label is blue and the letters, in white, are as follows:—Messrs. E. F. E. Gunpowder of superior quality, combining penetrative power and regular action. Sportsmen, therefore, who wish to buy powder of English manufacture should see they get the genuine article. National industries do not seem much in want of protection, for it is very evident they can look after their own interests. —*Ramos Aires Herald.*

—Kremer's *Niglo* qualifies the present situation of the country as one of latent war, as shown equally in the economical depression, despite a superb harvest, and in the exceptional political tension. If the presidential problem is not satisfactorily solved next March, civil war is bound to reappear, either on the side of the oligarchs, or on that of the independent colonists or more probably of both. War is the worst of solutions, and no one ignores its terrible evil, but nevertheless it is the general impression throughout the republic that it is preferable to a collective government instituted in opposition to the popular will. "The collectivities are exploiting this feeling to their own advantage, and even pretend that civil war would be the result, not of their triumph, but of any attack on the fraudulent mechanism that keeps them in power. To listen to them one might believe that the ambition of the people was concentrated in preserving the illegal conventional alliance to which they owe their position, but the real truth is that it is their triumph which will provoke the revolution and their defeat which will effectually confirm peace. And it is the possibility of the former, seen through the transparent mask of the Gonsensuor candidature, that keeps the country in a situation of latent war." —*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 30.

The mineral product of the United States in 1897 was valued at \$762,000,000, an increase of \$18,293,000 over the product of 1896. It clearly pays to encourage the development of mining industries.

## Travellers' Directory.

## São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m., returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

## Cachambá and Lumbary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cuiabá, thence by Minas and Rio Negro to Ilhéus.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m., the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

## Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central Railway, at 220 p. m. and 11 a. m., the latter a mixed train.

## Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Petropolis at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Marik. Passenger train leaves São Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., on all land routes (passengers should take suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis, the express train leaves at 7:30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all lands" train leaves at 6 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the express train leaves Petropolis at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

## Nova Friburgo:

Boca leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 4 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leão, Petropolis Railway at Santa Anna de Marik. Returning train leaves Nova Friburgo at 1:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Sundays. Excursion train leaves Marik at 1:15 p. m. (leaves Barca at 1:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Petropolis at 6:30 a. m.

## Corovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at: Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., and 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Saturdays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 8 a. m., 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2 p. m., 5:30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:30, 10:30, 11 a. m., 1:45, 2:35, 4:45, 6:20 and 7 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. R. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. HENRY C. H. PIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 60, Rua 15 de Março. RICHARD S. BAKER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão do Vigário. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 3rd and 5th Sundays. Evening service during school season according to notice. Impromptu morning service on at other times by arrangement.

IRVING CRAWFORD, M. A., British Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 174.—Home service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible studies in the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 9:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 7 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. *Antiphona services* at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Confiança, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHÖFER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and at 9 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua do Santo Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BARRY, Pastor.

Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHÃO.—No. 24, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estrada do Riachão. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

## Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr. German Physician. Office: 18, Rua General Canham. Consulting hours from 12 to 1 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Haverburg, Physician and acupuncturist. Residence: 86, Rua 15 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brisley, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialized in diseases of females, military passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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Tropics

## CINABAR IN BRAZIL.

HERT K. HUSSAK in the *Zeitschrift für Praktische Geologie* says that it has long been known that cinabar occurs on the great Crater property, close to the station of Triunfo, situated not far from Ouro Preto, the capital of the province of Minas Geraes. The author has examined this district, and finds that the cinabar is known only in the form of fragments and pebbles in a thin layer of *casalho* (alluvium), resting upon steeply inclined strata of highly decomposed metamorphic slates, often micaceous. This formation occurs in all parts of Ouro Preto, often alternating with true tabularite, and showing at times total or partial passage into that rock. Neither in the stratified rocks nor in a dike of black agglomerate porphyry that traverses them, nor in the narrow strings and small lentils of quartz that occur in them, is there any trace of cinabar to be found; so that this is only known in the alluvial deposit. The latter is in too small quantity to be worth working. Besides the tiniferous gravels, consist exclusively of the debris of the above-named slates and tabularites, together with various iron ores and a series of curious tinno-antimonites characteristic of this district.

From The Hotel World.

## TO PREPARE A HYGIENIC DIET.

One should eat little or no meat, as it heats the blood, overtaxes the stomach, and develops the sensual tastes and propensities. It is well to eat very little, if any, of bread or foods made from cereals, as they clog the blood, and in time starve the brain, causing paresis. Vegetables contain little nutriment, and the stomach is distended from digesting so large a bulk yielding so little nutriment.

Fruits, according to at least one prominent authority, who has written a book on the subject, are fit to be eaten only by those who live in the tropical climate, where fruits grow to maturity in a perfect condition. In temperate zones it contains so much acid that it brings ruin to the digestive organs, causing dyspepsia and also enfeebles the blood. Nuts contain too much oil and are hard to digest.

Cheese and the products of milk are unhealthful to an extreme. As a food, cheese must absolutely be avoided. Fish food causes thin blood and scrofula—in fact, a man cannot eat fish food and remain in health.

The foregoing facts have been condensed from writings on foods, diet, and hygiene. If the hotel steward and chef can evolve a cuisine that steers clear of the foods herein mentioned he will no doubt set a healthful table for his guests!

From The January Ladies' Home Journal.

## STOCKINGS CHEAP.—EGGS DEAR.

Water is the most precious and exclusive drink you can order in Paris. Imagine that, you who let the water run to cool it! In Paris they usually pay for water in their houses by the quart. Artichokes and truffles and mushrooms and silk stockings and kid gloves are so cheap here that it makes you blink your eyes. But eggs and cream and milk are luxuries. Silks and velvets are bewilderingly inexpensive. But cotton stuffs are from America, and are extravagances. They make them up into costumes, and trim them with velvet ribbon. Never by any chance could you be supposed to send ration frocks to be washed every week.

The luxury of fresh, starched muslin dresses and plenty of shirt waists is unknown.

I never shall overcome the ecstasies of laughter which assail me when I see varieties of food exhibited in tiny shop windows, set forth in high glass dishes, as we exploit climates at home. But well they may respect it, for it is really very much cheaper to freeze to death than to buy coal in Paris. The reason of all this is the city tax on every chicken, every carrot, every egg brought into Paris. Every mouthful of food is taxed. This produces an enormous revenue, and this is why the streets are so clean; it is why the asphalt is as smooth as a billiard room floor; it is why the whole of Paris is as beautiful as a dream.

From The Contemporary Review.

## RUSSIAN SANITARY CONDITIONS.

By the census quite enough is known to convey a true and startling idea of what the Russian empire actually is and what it is capable of becoming under normal sanitary conditions. The natural increase of the population is kept down to a relatively low figure by an abnormally large death rate, which is mainly due to avoidable causes. Infectious diseases and insufficiency of medical help are the most obvious. A few years ago I remember being struck with the extraordinary data furnished by the Russian medical department on this subject. It was then stated, for instance, that in the Caucasus there was but one hospital for 300,000 persons, and one bed for 12,000. In no country in the world are infectious diseases so frequently mortal as in Russia. Children especially suffer, and diphtheria, measles, scarlatina, smallpox, etc., blight decimate villages and country towns. It has been stated by the statistician Ekk, with the help of official figures, that about 1,900,000 persons, chiefly children, die every year who might, with little care, be preserved to the empire. The difference which this loss makes to the population in fifty years is enormous. M. Ekk calculated that Russia loses, in consequence of insanitary conditions, per 1,000 deaths, 9 persons more than Germany, 12 more than France, 15 more than England, 18 more than Sweden and Denmark, and 19 more than Norway.

But the losses of a community like Russia are not merely commensurate with the number of deaths from whatever causes. A very important item in the total is furnished by the number of cripples and adults who are disabled or diseased but unfitted for work. And in this respect, too, Russia not only heads the melancholy list, but leaves all other countries far behind. In the fifty governments of European Russia, for example, there are twenty-one blind persons for every 10,000 of the population—that is to say, five times more than in Holland, four times more than Austria or the United States, and three times more than in Denmark, Saxony, or Switzerland.

Don't these all will be gradually changed for the better—is, in fact, now being slowly improved. But even as things now are, the population of the empire, at the present rate of increase, will in twenty years—which is a very short period in the history of peoples—reach the total of 175,000,000.

From The South American Journal, January 15.

## AN IMPORTANT EXPLORATION.

In our issues of November 20th and 27th of last year we gave a brief account of the adventurous journey which had been made by Major J. Orlin Kerby from Lake Titicaca, via the Inca trail, to Cuzco, the ancient city of the Sun Temple, to Inquis, on the upper Amazon, in the department of Loreto, Peru, by way of the rivers Uribamba and Ucuti, a distance, measured in that country by 60 days of travel. The object of Major Kerby's expedition to these remote regions of equatorial South America was to explore the India-rubber forests, and more especially for lands upon which it would be possible to cultivate the rubber tree artificially. In this, the Major informs us, he has been completely successful, having discovered, not only numerous forests of rubber trees, but also gutta percha, vanilla, Tunga bean, and many other valuable products. He has also discovered a region where it would be profitable to cultivate rubber, and several localities adapted for colonisation by white men, which would yield splendid results to cultivation.

This journey was only carried through at the cost of enormous toil and risk to life. As a matter of fact, as is related in the *Independencia* of Iquitos, and vouched for by several well-known residents of Loreto, whose original letters have been shown to us, the intrepid traveller was rescued only after he had been four days without food, being found almost starved on a raft. All the Indians who started with him had died, and gone back, while the two white men (Americans) who accompanied him had completely collapsed, so that he came through alone, and can claim the honor of being the only white man who has made this journey without the aid of Indians. One of the Americans, employed as a commissary and cook, lost his head from the sufferings of his stomach, while the other, who had been engaged because of his strength, wanted to be left alone on the bank, because of weakness. These two persons, engaged in place of Indians, were an obstruction rather than a help. Major Kerby would advise all travellers to avoid his mistake, and depend on the half-breed Indian's skill rather than the well-supplied white man.

Major Kerby comes from an old English family, but is a native of the United States, and served in the war of the Rebellion, where he acquired his military rank. His commission is signed "A. Lincoln." He has been for many years engaged in journalistic work, and as Associated Press reporter in the United States Senate. He has also written several books, among which may be mentioned: "On the War Path," "The Boy Spy," "An American Consul in Armenia," etc. Mr. Blaine selected him personally for the position of United States Consul at Pará, with a view of his acquiring knowledge of the rubber industry for the benefit of American trade, since which he has continued the study, having twice crossed equatorial America. His recent fatigues seriously affected his health, and rendered him an invalid for many days at Iquitos and Pará, but the voyage to Europe has set him up again, and he is now "all over it." He proposes to form a company for exploiting rubber, etc., in the regions which he has just traversed.

The first number of the *New York Commercial*, which appeared January 3rd, presents a curious appearance. On the last day of December the owners of the *New York Commercial* advertised an injunction against the use of the proposed title, and then refused to consent to its provisional use until the question was settled. The defendants were determined to come out, as advertised, and they therefore suppressed the word *Commercial* all through the 24 pages of the paper, leaving spaces for the title. The new paper is exceptionally well edited and well arranged, and succeeds the well known *Shipping and Commercial List*.

Oh, merchant, in thine hour of eec, If on this paper you should eec, Take our advice, and now be eeyy, Go straightaway out and advertize. You'll find the project of some eenu, Neglect can offer no eexqu, Be wise at once, prolong your daaa— A silent business soon dekkk.

At a certain uproarious shareholders' meeting, two disputants were at loggerheads, and one exclaimed: "Sir, you are certainly the biggest ass in the room." Here the chairman interposed. "Sir, you are forgetting yourself." And here he himself had stopped to advantage, but he went on: "And still more, you are forgetting Me!"

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15th, 1898.

## NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, which reduces the currency price of this paper to less than half its original rate, the local currency subscription rate will be increased to 40\$000, or 800 réis per copy, on and after 1st March next.

THE arrival of Professor Sanarelli in São Paulo, where he proposes to submit his discovery to a practical test, will now enable us to know whether he has really discovered an antidote for yellow fever. Should it be proved that his "serum" affords protection against this dreadful disease, he will have the gratitude of a great part of the inhabited world. Few diseases are more dreaded, and few have caused so much material harm. Both coasts of tropical South America, Central America, the West Indies, Mexico and the southern coasts of the United States are ravaged periodically by this terrible fever, and not only with a fearful loss of life, but also with enormous prejudices to commerce. As the disease is chiefly found along the coast, the commercial ports of the tropics naturally suffer most, and this affects the commerce of the whole world. While we are not inclined to display enthusiasm over mere laboratory results and first announcements, we are ready to accord the fullest credit to Professor Sanarelli for his investigations and discoveries. We shall certainly give him all credit for the discovery, should it be proved beyond all doubt that the "serum" prepared by him is a real protection against yellow fever. Let us then have a detailed report of his experiments, and let nothing be concealed.

THE long expected *coup* in Uruguay has at last come off. Vice-President Cuestas making himself dictator by dissolving the national congress on the evening of the 10th inst. This adds one more shameful page to the history of self-government in South America. It may be that Cuestas had no other recourse, it may be that the Uruguayan congress deserves this expulsion, it may in fact be the very best thing that could be done at this time; but still the fact remains that the laws have been violated and that dictatorial methods have usurped the direction of political affairs in that country. In view of these frequent revolutions and usurpations, we are led to believe that self-government in Latin America is still an impossibility. In most cases it is a disheartening farce, a political chaos, or a bloody tyranny, sometimes a laughable comedy and then an appalling tragedy. Under

such conditions the one man power seems to be the only one capable of good results. It would be considered treason to mention a monarchy in this connection, so we take its republican substitute, the dictatorship, and pin our faith to that. In reality, it is the only form of government which can insure peace and good order, protect commerce and encourage industrial enterprise. If it is a mercenary, cruel dictatorship, then harm must follow; but if it is an intelligent and patriotic one, like that of Diaz in Mexico, then prosperity comes and the people are content. What the result is to be in Uruguay, no one can tell. Cuestas made a good beginning after Borda's death, and he has the confidence of the business classes. He has overthrown a small part of the corruption which flourished in Montevideo, and he promises to do still more. If he accomplishes only this, history will find justification for his *coup*. But he will need a firm hand as well as a just spirit, or his best intentions will miscarry. It is difficult to govern justly in a country where almost every public man is mercenary, and where corruption invades every public service.

WE have repeatedly called attention to the mistake of permitting officials to interpret laws and to levy taxes or fines to suit their own ideas. The same restriction should also be imposed upon state and municipal governments. The people of the country should be guaranteed uniformity in rights and privileges so far as it is possible for political control to make them. It is possible, however, to guarantee equal protection to all legitimate occupations, to provide for uniform taxation, and to prevent discriminating impositions on any class. It is unjust, for instance, that an importer should pay more taxes on his business in São Paulo than in Rio de Janeiro, or that certain imported goods should be taxed one rate in Bahia and double that rate in Pernambuco. Lately a question has arisen in this city over the classification of a certain class of goods, a few conferentes having changed the classification and imposed a rate of duty not contemplated in the law. The importers point to the old classification of the goods, and to the decision of the commission appointed to recommend changes in the tariff. On the other side, the conferentes have nothing but their own opinions to show, and as they are all powerful in the custom-house they have thus far had their own way. The merchants, backed by the Associação Commercial, have now appealed to the minister of finance, who will of course decide as may suit his convenience. In our opinion, the greatest care should be taken to divest conferentes of the power of changing classifications, or of imposing rules and conditions. In the first place the laws and regulations should be made clear and explicit. In the second place, disputed points should be referred at once to the inspector. And, in the third place, importers should have recourse to the courts to test official interpretations of the law, or the justice of any official imposition. An appeal to the courts should be open to every man, even against the highest authority. In the present case the importers are clearly in the right, but they have no recourse against an arbitrary and illegal ruling but that of an appeal to the benevolent consideration of a minister who can have no personal knowledge of the subject.

THE violent controversy which has arisen in France over the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case is quite incomprehensible to the Anglo-Saxon mind. The first trial was certainly not in accordance with our ideas of justice and fairness, for there was altogether too much secrecy and mystery about it, and the sentence seemed to be out of proportion to the gravity of the crime. And now, when members of the prisoner's family have brought forward new evidence and have asked for a re-hearing, the government falls into a

## Collegio Americano Fluminense.

This school will open its next session on 7th of Feb. Those desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress,

Miss LAYONA GLENN,

N. Barão d'Itambé,

Rio de Janeiro.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camann, as to the following: DOUGLAS, JOHN—of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, who left for Rio about 1898 or 1899. Appears to have been employed on one of the railway lines.

CONSON, JOHN—of Coventry, England. He left Rio for Santos and São Paulo in February, 1894. Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd.

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beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Chateau d'Arles" and "Mont ferrand" in barrels ready for bottling.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The banquet given to the United States minister, Hon. Mr. Buchanan, on Tuesday evening was a merited tribute of respect to a good and unassuming man. Minister Buchanan returns to the States honored by everybody who came into personal contact with him here. He has done good work for his country in Buenos Aires, of a kind that makes no noise and that is not calculated to clamor for cheap applause. Mr. Buchanan's industry is incredible. He has, during his term of office here, made himself master of the state of the country in a way which leaves in the shade the knowledge of Argentina possessed by men who have spent all their lives on this side of the Plate. Everything connected with our raw material has been studied by this easy-going, modest, genial American minister, and he has made it his business to examine every process by which our wool, hides, grain and other chief articles of our export are produced, garnered, sold, haled or cleaned, and placed on board ship. The reserve imposed upon him by the nature of his office has, of course, obliged him to keep silent regarding the new American tariff on Argentine wools; but it is safe to say that he has done his best to show American statesmen their error, and that he may be counted upon to advocate the abolition of these prohibitive imposts. When the diplomatic history of the present year comes to be written it will, we fancy, be seen that it was due to Minister Buchanan that the duties were not raised by our congress on pine; and that the absurd tax on kerosene was not still more clearly unjust. In a democratic, matter-of-fact, gentlemanly way Mr. Buchanan has done his duty as few American ministers have done it; and he has won golden opinions from all who have been privileged to see the breadth of his sympathies, the rectitude of his principles, and the strength of his understanding. He is scarcely yet in the prime of life and there is a bright future before him.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 28.



passion and denies the petition even before considering the evidence, and the military caste protests against any further consideration of the case and tries to make the public believe that the army has been attacked and insulted. And then the newspapers join in, and the students, and the shop-boys, and the rabble, until all France rings with their noisy wrangling. And not the least amusing part of it is that the quarrel has degenerated into one of races, the friends of Dreyfus being denounced as Jews and even being assaulted in the streets for simply asking for justice. As was predetermined, the military court decided against a new trial, and then the romantic Zola entered the arena with so sweeping a denunciation of this decision, that the government felt itself compelled to prosecute him. Then the clamor began against Zola, and again against the Jews. The trial is now on, and as Zola is defended by one of the ablest advocates in France, Maître Labori, and as he is using the evidence rejected by the military court to justify his denunciation, the public is compelled to give some slight attention. It would have been better had the government frankly considered the new evidence at the outset, and cheerfully afforded every facility for proving the prisoner's innocence. A government has no right to be vindictive; on the contrary, it is the duty of its executive and its courts to protect men from unjust condemnation. As for the part played by the military class, it has been as puerile as it has been arbitrary and unjust. The opposition which it has raised to a re-hearing of the case implies a fear of the consequences, and is clearly a confession of culpability. If Dreyfus is guilty, then a hundred trials can make no difference; if he is not guilty, then his accusers and judges have reason to fear a re-hearing.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The New York *Merchants Review* says:— "There is hardly any authority on crop news that is treated with so little respect as the original framers of Brazil coffee crop estimates. They have become a laughing stock here."

—The *Journal do Commercio* of this morning publishes a telegram from Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. of New York denying that the telegram of 29th December was from Messrs. Zereiner Bulow & Co. The *Journal* justifies its correspondents, however, by showing that Messrs. Crossman are accustomed to quote the opinions of this firm in their circulars. This, in our opinion, is a very weak justification. The *Journal* should be very careful about misrepresentation, for it commits that sort of thing.

—In a letter to the *Estado de S. Paulo* of the 10th inst. the presidist of the Paulista railway, Dr. Antonio Prado, thus:—If a prominent coffee planter, contests the accuracy of the Santos commission for estimating the next coffee crop. The said commission estimated the next Santos or São Paulo crop at 4,250,000 bags, of which the Mogyana section would furnish 2,000,000 and the Paulista section 1,500,000 bags. These figures he does not consider correct. The Mogyana estimate is estimated to be 20 per cent. less than the crop now coming in, and the Paulista estimate as one-third less. He says the Paulista line has carried 3,950,800 bags from July 1st to January 31st, of which 1,768,900 bags were received from the Mogyana line at Campinas. As the Mogyana traffic is much lighter for the second half of the crop year, he thinks that the crop of that section this year will not exceed 2,000,000 bags, though the January traffic covered 1,231,312 bags. Twenty per cent. off for the next crop would leave 1,600,000 instead of 2,000,000 bags. As for the Paulista section, 2,181,900 bags had been carried up to January 31st, and he estimates that the total up to June 30th will not exceed 2,500,000 bags. One-third off—and he does not develop this calculation!—would give an estimate for the next crop of 1,666,667 bags, instead of 1,500,000. But it gives the Paulista district the lead, which is the point Dr. Prado wishes to make. To further demonstrate this point, he gives the following coffee transportation returns in bags for the last four years:

	Paulista	Mogyana
1893-94.....	717,549	659,841
1894-95.....	1,866,491	1,438,040
1895-96.....	1,304,003	1,348,281
1896-97.....	2,193,620	2,074,262

In our opinion the president of the Paulista proves too much. If the Mogyana carried 1,768,900 bags up to the 31st ult., it will certainly carry more than two millions up to June 30. Its traffic will be nearer 2,000,000, probably considerably in excess of that estimate. And as for the Paulista, 2,500,000 is a very low estimate for this year's crop, seeing that 2,181,900 had been carried up to the 31st ult.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There was a heavy rainfall in Santos on the 12th inst.

—The cattle dealers' strike in São Paulo came to an end on the 8th inst.

—The new appointee for the United States consulate at Bahia is Henry W. Furniss, of Indiana.

—A Pernambuco telegram states that a Protestant clergyman has been murdered at S. Bento and that the murderer has been arrested.

—The municipal council of Porto Alegre has imposed a tax on salaries, and the district judge has filed a formal protest against it as unconstitutional.

—A Bahia journal of the 6th says that a body of bandits is fortifying a place called Gongoy, whence it makes predatory incursions into the surrounding districts.

—The disaster at S. José dos Campos, in which several people were drowned by the capsizing of a ferry-boat, resulted in the death of six persons, instead of five as first reported.

—At a bicycle race in S. Paulo, on the 13th inst., the winner, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. travelled 399 k. 320 m. (about 1 1/2 1/4 miles) and his competitor 390 k. 200 m.

—Major Antonio José Barreiros, ex-director of the penal settlement of Dona Rios, who is accused of a shortage of 200,000\$ in his accounts, has been arrested in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—Professor Saurrell left for the interior of S. Paulo on Sunday for the purpose of making practical experiments with his anti-venom against yellow fever. He will begin operations at S. Carlos do Piauí.

—The *República*, of Curitiba, organ of Senator Vicente Machado, denounces the conduct of Pinheiro Machado, Victorino Monteiro and other exiles in abolishing the candidature of their party Senator Lauro Sodré.

—Telegrams received from Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Ceará and Sergipe report that the republican federal party in those states has abandoned its candidate, Senator Lauro Sodré, and will vote for Campos Salles.

—The Verilina opera troupe, which is playing at Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, announces *A Volta no Castelo*, of Carlos Gomes. Boxes cost 25\$ and 1st class private seats 50\$. Stopping at the Castle seems to be expensive.

—On the 2nd inst. an uncle of the Comde de Gaudy was assassinated at Santa Christina do Piauí, Rio Grande do Sul. His name was José Pereira Marinho, and he was a brother of the Comde de S. Marinho, the well-known Bahia merchant.

—Reports are current in Montevideo of a separatist movement in Rio Grande do Sul, in which Santa Catharina, Paraná and Minas Geraes are to take part. It is stated that the troops in Rio Grande will refuse to obey the national government.

—The *Echo do Sul*, of Rio Grande do Sul, very pertinently inquires why the Cristilistas did not protest against the irregularities in Senator Lauro Sodré's nomination as a candidate for the presidency at the time when the nomination was made.

—After much hesitation and discussion among themselves the members of the state executive committee of the republican federal party in S. Paulo has at last issued a circular asking its partisans to vote for its candidates Senators Lauro Sodré and Pernambuco Lobo.

—São Paulo certainly needs to do away with her sickly sentiment about punishing criminals. Assassinations, forgeries, burglaries, the whole criminal list in fact, is in daily evidence, and on the 8th two boys killed another boy with bricks. A little severity is certainly needed.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has suspended work on the new capital for lack of means. Up to the present, it has spent on this work, it is said, over 25,000,000\$. The suspension of work and the dismissal of the 8,000 workmen employed therein has caused a commercial crisis at the new capital.

—It is stated that the cruiser *Andrada* reached the island of Fernando de Noronha on the 3rd inst. and that at that time all the prisoners on board were well. These prisoners are Senator João Correio, Deputes Barbosa Lima, Alcinoro Guanabara and Thonuz Cavalcanti. Boraão de Saint'Anna Nery and José Maranhão.

—The Santa Isabel cemetery at Pará was opened June 1st, 1878, and is now so full that it requires enlarging. Up to August 14, 1889, it was used only for contagious diseases; since then it has been the general cemetery for Pará, the Solidade cemetery having been closed on that date. Since it was opened 25,308 bodies have been buried in the Santa Isabel cemetery, of which 1,534 died from yellow fever and 2,355 from small-pox.

—A police soldier named Saint'Anna shot and killed a comrade at Serrinha, Bahia, on the 10th inst. The officer commanding the detachment, Alferes Costa, at once went to arrest the criminal, but was shot and fatally wounded, dying soon after. The criminal then entrenched himself in the barracks and fired upon everyone who approached him. Finally the detachment fired upon him, and with such effect that he was fatally wounded and died in a short time.

—Against the post-office the *Diário Popular*, of S. Paulo, publishes a complaint that has come from distant Italy. The writer says that the few Brazilian journals that succeed in reaching him, are torn, soiled and altogether in a wretched condition. He suggests that it would be well to call for tenders for the lease of the post-office as well as the railways.

## S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Any one who has a fancy for the study of human nature, especially as manifested in some of our *costumes paulistas*, may learn a great deal by simply taking drives in the foids. At first one receives an impression of endless variety, but after some experience of boudage, so to speak, one recognizes that this is an illusion: that the same cast performs on all these perambulating stages, and that the play is the identical stale old piece which has already had such a long run, and whose repetition, with but slight variations as to scenery and properties, may be expected to stretch out to the crack of doom.

As to the characters, we may mention first the "perfeito cavalheiro" whose haughty is always nervously hovering towards his hat brim in readiness to *comprimentar*, and whose mouth has a hard line on either side of it, caused by the polite and deferential smiles with which he accompanies his frequent salutations. If you are lucky, you may have an opportunity of noting with what a native courtesy this gentleman will join himself into the corner seat he has captured, and turn his body knees to one side, to allow the two ladies and their nurse carrying a baby, to squeeze past him into the three unoccupied seats on his other side.

Your attention, too, may be called to the individual who occupies the seat in front of you, and who, for some reason or other, thinks it necessary, or perhaps pleasant, to spit against the wind at intervals of ten seconds throughout the journey, quite regardless of the risk from particles of "spindrift" to those behind him. *A propos*, an extract from a Rio paper was quoted here the other day with evident approval, relating to an incident which the writer professed to have witnessed in some bond, in Rio, in which a notice had been hung up forbidding the passengers to spit on its floor. A man in one of the seats raised the bell to stop the vehicle. This was done, when the man calmly rose from his place, spat into the road, and returned to his place. "O senhor não mandou parar?" asked the conductor. The passenger pointed to the notice—"Yes, I only wanted to spit," he explained. His intention was, obviously, to illustrate the entire absurdity of the notice above referred to.

Then you have the high-spirited passenger who quarrels fiercely, on public grounds, with the conductor, about his change of one *lobo*, and when that long-suffering personage hands him the sum in dispute, instead of being quiet, turns and harangues the other passengers on the subject of his grievance, according with gratitude, and the general silence, the sympathy and encouragement offered him by some old toothless nigger, who yaps out: "O senhor tem muita razão!"

The commonest form of objectionable character is the dragon who blows clouds of fire, smoke and ashes, from his nose and mouth into the faces of those in rear of him. He is, to my thinking, a far greater infliction than the fat man. It is not the fat man's fault if he is widest where it would be convenient to his fellow travellers if he were narrowest. He is, moreover, usually good-humored and conciliatory, while the dragon is apt to be appropriately truculent and *malvadado*. Observe how gingerly our fat friend enters a crowded seat, how careful he is not to tread on people's toes, and with what deprecatory smiles and apologies he lowers himself gradually down till he finds his bearings; overbalancing as he does so, say, a brace of lean Brazilian government officials, till they look like a couple of human "skids" chocking off a live punchon of Carlsbad beer, stowed bang up and bilge free. One has not the heart to be angry with him, in the face of his set determination to regard himself in the light of a huge practical joke!

Still, if there is one thing which annoys me more than another, it is something else; if there is one bond bore who is more irritating than any other, it is the one who goes in for the senseless, weak, impertinent affectation of paying other people's fares for them. It is not as if he meant well. The same man who delights in laying people under this twopenny obligation would probably see the same people hanged in chains before he would do them a real favor. It was the fools who began it, of course; and as fools, being in the majority, set the fashion in this world, wise men, like myself, for example, have to follow it, or be thought fools by the other—by the fools, I mean.

But lo, they come! three pretty "morenas," evidently sisters, with a forest of flowers, upright ribbons, and birds wings, on their heads, roses in their thick hair, prismatic costumes, and an atmosphere of patchniti streaming out behind them as they go, like the tail of some new kind of comet. We have travelled quarter of a mile before they have stopped rising and sitting down again,

settling their skirts, touching their back hair and seeing whether one another's hats are what sailors call "square by the lifts."

Then, as an afterthought strikes them—a sort of merry thought perhaps—three bonds come stealing round to grope at the garters of their respective skirts, till they have found, and remedied, that solution of continuity in them which, apparently, the dressmaker invariably forgets either to hook, or to sew together. Why they themselves, if they are really so anxious about the matter, do not put a stitch in it before they go out is what I never can understand. To be sure it is no business of mine, and in fact I always look away when I can. The intention of that snowy hiatus is purely esthetic no doubt; and yet there are fellows going about who will try to make something out of nothing at all.

"Never think I'll grant you anything; yet don't be melancholic—don't despair," says Mrs. Pliable. I remember noticing something of the kind one day; a mere casual glance. I turned my face away immediately, of course; "p' regardas en Paris." A lady, sitting next but one to me, leaned over and whispered something to her. She blushed all over—but really there was nothing to be ashamed of—quite the reverse, in fact. In short I only mention these matters in order to show the charming inconsistency of the female character.

"Euphon" of the *Estado* is still manfully paving the part of Hercules in the Augean stable of the matadouro. The former veterinary inspector having been superseded, and a number of brats rejected as unfit for food, the cattle dealers "struck"; their contention being that the public ought to "shut its eyes, open its mouth" and eat whatever meat was set before it, whether diseased or otherwise. It looks as if a tacit but powerful opposition was being offered to all reform. Two medical men are acting as veterinary inspectors, there being no efficient "vets" willing to serve in S. Paulo as the work is hard, and the pay only 300\$ per month. Things seem to have arrived at a sort of deadlock. Meanwhile, if you have been living in a mild state of siege in Rio, we have been doing a little of the starving in S. Paulo.

NICOPHEM'S DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 10th February.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—On Thursday there was a strike among engine drivers and stokers at the S. Diego station on account of not having been paid. The director of the Central railway ordered the dismissal of the strikers.

—The engineer in charge of the electric service of the Botanical Garden tramway expects to have the electric cars running again before the end of the week, in time for Carnival. Some modifications in the plant are being made at the same time.

—At Bahia the tickets issued by the tramway companies are used as a circulating medium in making change. The *Journal de Noticias* of that city very justly protests against the reissue of such tickets by the companies after they have been received in payment of fares.

—Work has been pushed as rapidly as possible during the last ten days on the wrecked electric plant of the Botanical Garden tramway, and the engineer in charge expects to have the electric trams running again before the end of the week. This will enable the company to meet the extra travel of carnival, which begins on Sunday next.

—There was a bad smash-up on the Central at Engenho de Dentro last evening about 9 o'clock, the Minas express running into a slaughter-house train left standing on the track. The three tracks at this point were blockaded all night by the wreckage, the first train passing at about 5 o'clock this morning. It is said that many persons were injured, but it is impossible to get information at the station. The two locomotives were smashed.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The torpedo-cruiser *Tupy* left Cherbourg for Brazil on the 9th inst.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 9th says that on starting for England the preceding night the British cruiser *Retribution* collided with and sank a Swedish ship eleven miles off the Flores light. The crew was saved. The *Retribution* returned to Montevideo.

—We are glad to learn that the Admiralty have decided to place Her Majesty's squadron on the S. E. coast of America station under the command of a commodore and that Captain Norcock, who has been promoted to that rank, will continue in command on this station. Commodore Norcock will hoist his broad pennant on board the *Flora*, which is expected to arrive at Cabo Frio to relieve the *Retribution* on or about the 13th inst. We are sure that the step taken by the admiralty will give general satisfaction and we have great pleasure in congratulating Commodore Norcock on his well deserved promotion. Certainly no better selection could have been made for this high post.

—The steamer *Itapeta*, which the government has purchased from Messrs. Lage Irmãos, has been re-christened *Comandante Freitas*.

—The third trial of the machinery of the old cruiser *Príncipe de Marjão*, a few days since, resulted in the astonishing speed of three miles an hour, or one mile in three hours, we are not certain which. Every time her machinery is overhauled, her speed decreases. The next time, there will probably be a smash up.

—The four masted barkentine *Josephine*, which left this port last November for Baltimore, returned here last week, with a story of a fast passage which shipping men say is a record breaker. The trip from Rio to Baltimore, was made in twenty three days, thus beating by three days the best time previously made between the same ports.

—The *Montevideo Times* says:—II. M. S. *Flora* is now on her way out to take the place of the *Retribution* as flagship of the South Atlantic squadron and should be here in the course of next month (Feb'y.). The *Flora* is a more important class of vessel than has hitherto been sent on station here. She is a 2nd class twin screw cruiser, recently built, of 4360 tons (about 1000 tons larger than the *Retribution*). J. H. P. 7000. N. D., 4000 F. D., 10 tons. Captain Norcock of the *Retribution* recently promoted to the rank of commodore, will still remain commanding officer of the squadron, and will hoist his commodore's pennant, for the first time, when the *Flora* arrives, the change probably taking place at Rio Janeiro. The *Flora* will bring a chaplain and a band.

—The *Comandante Freitas*, formerly the steamer *Itapeta*, which the government has purchased for 500 contos, it is said, from the Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira, was delivered over to the navy department last Wednesday. Before the naval officials took charge of the steamer, a trial trip was made, for which invitations to the press had been issued, around the harbor, and Mr. Roberto Lage, president of the company, expressed himself as being entirely satisfied that the government was receiving a ship in good order in every particular. The dimensions of the *Comandante Freitas* are: length 205 feet, beam 32, depth 13.6 and her displacement 400 tons. Although the steamer is ten years old, extensive alterations have made her a practically new ship. She is equipped throughout with electric appliances, even to her side lights, and is capable of eight miles an hour. She is to be used in the lighthouse service. During the trip an elaborate collation was served. The Companhia Nacional Navegação Costeira was also represented by Messrs. Americo Lage, E. P. Lobo and João Gentil.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The police is said to be investigating a reported theft of jewelry valued at 20,000.

—There are said to be many cases of beri beri among the troops belonging to the garrison of this city.

—It is now said that the Russian legation will not be removed from this city to a neighboring capital.

—In the last quarter of 1897 there were registered in this city 3,451 deaths, 3,066 births and 635 marriages.

—In the removal of the 1st battalion of infantry to the island of Flores one of the corporals was drowned.

—During the second half of January there were 17 deaths in this city from yellow fever and 38 from pernicious fever.

—After a long spell of exceptionally dry, hot weather this city was visited by a heavy rainstorm on the 11th and 12th inst.

—Dr. J. J. Seabra is the lawyer of the widow of Marshal Bittencourt in the trial of the persons accused of complicity in the murder of her husband.

—The decree of banishment of the prisoners that were sent to the island of Fernando de Noronha was published last Sunday. It is dated Jan. 21.

—We regret to note the death at the Strangers' Hospital, of yellow fever, of Mr. David W. Maene, an employé of the British Bank of South America.

—Capt Candido dos Santos Lara, who commanded the *República* during the naval revolution, has been appointed captain of the port at Santa Catharina.

—A fire broke out this morning at No. 10 Travessa do Ovidor, the paper deposit of Messrs. Laemmert & Co., the building and stock being a total loss.

—A Port Said telegram of yesterday's date announces the sinking of the British ironclad *Victorious* in that port. Efforts will be made to raise and float the vessel.

—At the sitting of the supreme court on Wednesday it was decided that the papers relating to the murder of the minister of war should be examined first by Judge Antonio Olyntho and afterwards by Barão de Pereira Franco. It is thought that to-morrow the court will decide the question of jurisdiction.

—It is stated that in the trial of the alleged accomplices of Marcellino Bispo de Mello, Dr. Seabra will represent not only the widow of Marshal Bittencourt, but also Gen. Luiz Mendes de Moraes.

—It seems to us that it was a good idea to remove the 1st battalion of infantry to Flores island and that a similar measure might be advantageously adopted in relation to the rest of the garrison of this city.

—It is said that in some of the crowded tenement buildings of this city, there is more yellow fever than the public imagines. The sanitary inspectors are of course noticeable for their absence and inattention to duty.

—The removal of the 1st battalion of infantry from its barracks to its encampment on Flores island was effected last Wednesday. The battalion has at present 25 officers and 309 non-commissioned officers and privates.

—Dr. Samorelli arrived in Santos on the 9th, and after a short delay proceeded to São Paulo. A *Montevideo* paper says the sick can take his anti-toxicine with perfect confidence, because the doctor tried several injections on himself before leaving for Brazil.

—The preparations for carnival, owing to the sensible presentations of the police authorities, have been much less noisy and vexatious. Such an abuse as that of beating big drums half of the night for a month or six weeks before carnival, should never be permitted.

—A New York telegram of the 9th announces the assassination of Sr. J. M. Reyes Barrios, president of Guatemala. He was elected president in 1892, and had his term extended for another five years by a decree of the national assembly on August 30, 1897.

—Six judges of the supreme court are said to think that jurisdiction in the case of the murder of Marshal Bittencourt belongs to the local courts, while six others are reported to think that it belongs to the federal court. In the event of a tie the deciding vote will be cast by the president.

—Ex-Gov. Portella has addressed a circular to the "autonomistas" party, of which, we believe, he claims to be leader, recommending Campos Salles and Rômulo Silva for the presidency and vice-presidency. The autonomista party, if we are not mistaken, is composed of ex-Gov. Portella himself.

—The carelessness of the local press in regard to figures renders it almost impossible to extract statistical information from its columns. Some days ago, for instance, we read in one of the journals of this city that the population of the city of Pará was 30,000 in 1872 and 812 in 1896 and that the increase was consequently 30,213.

—The intense heat of the last two or three weeks has made us keenly miss the street watering carts. Why watering the streets has been discontinued we do not know, but we presume it is for lack of funds. But in matters of health, it would be well to continue such services, and to discontinue others of less importance.

—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Hooper at the Strangers' Hospital on the morning of the 11th inst. Mr. Hooper was for some years in charge of the sailors' mission at this port, which he left to engage in business pursuits. His death is the result of injuries received many years ago, before coming to Rio, which had lately become much aggravated.

—Complaints are appearing from all sides of bad smells, dirty streets, filthy water channels, defective drainage, careless sanitary inspection, or no such inspection at all—and all that. As the fever list has at last begun to creep up, perhaps it would be well were the municipality and sanitary board to wake up. Because we have had a very healthy season is no reason for forgetting precautions.

—The carnival amusements have already commenced and one of them consists in throwing a caustic powder which, when it touches the skin, produces inflammation. Only Jacobins and other persons whose taste has been educated up to a highly flavored standard, are able, we are informed, to appreciate this playfulness, which people of quiet tastes seem to consider objectionable and to wish to see suppressed.

—The trustees of the English Church having decided to close their church because of the dangerous condition of the roof, the Methodists have generously volunteered the use of the Catete church, which has been accepted. In order not to conflict with the regular services, the Anglican service will be held at 12 o'clock every Sunday, except on the first Sunday of the month. The first service was held there on Sunday last.

—The Paris newspapers which have been so excited over an alleged attempt to destroy confidence in the army, may now calm down. The deed is done. The officers concerned in the Dreyfus persecution, who refuse a re-hearing, who refuse to give testimony in court, and who go Jew-baiting to defeat a just inquiry, have accomplished all their worst enemies could do. Henceforth little respect will be accorded to the chief officers of the French army.

—In the Carmo cemetery on Friday, Eduardo Pinto Leite de Campos Junior attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. According to one account he was led to commit this act by his inability to pay a gambling debt of 52,000\$, but according to another version he resolved to commit suicide on learning that he was suspected of being responsible for the shortage that has recently been discovered in the accounts of the Companhia Encasadora de Café, of which he was an employé.

—We deeply regret to note the death of Dr. Renben Cleary, which occurred on the 12th inst. at his residence in Rua Real Gramleira, Botafogo. Dr. Cleary was a native of the state of Virginia, and a graduate of the Georgetown (D. C.) Medical College. The civil war in the United States breaking out just after his graduation, he joined the Confederate army as a combatant, and continued in service to the end of the war. He then came to Brazil, where he was employed for a time on railway work and land surveying. He married in Santa Catharina some years later, and then began the practice of his profession in that state and subsequently in this city. For some years past he has held the office of United States medical inspector at this port. He leaves a widow, but no children.

## BIRTHS.

WYSARD.—On the 11th inst., at São Paulo, the wife of Edward W. Wysard, of a daughter.

SOLLAM.—On 16th January at Showley Hall, near Blackburn, the wife of James Wilfrid Sollam, of a son.

## DEATHS.

FOX.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., of typhoid fever. KATE, aged 18 months, daughter of George H. Fox.

HOOPER.—On the 11th inst., at the Strangers' Hospital, THOMAS HOOPER, aged 45, sometime Missioner of the Rio Seamen's Mission. Interred in the British cemetery, Gamboa, Rio de Janeiro. Deeply regretted.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—At Sorocaba the electric light contractors have succeeded in placing a loan of 35,000\$.

—The collection of taxes on unprepared tobacco is exciting much discontent in Bahia.

—Some distilleries in Santos have been fined 1,000\$ each for not having their books written up according to law.

—S. José do Rio Parão is to be lighted with electricity. It will be the 6th town in S. Paulo that has electric light.

—Up to the 11th inst. the receipts of cattle at the Pelotas saladeros was 30,217 head, against 75,000 in the corresponding period of 1897.

—It is stated that a shortage of about 180,000\$, dating from 1893, has been recently discovered in the accounts of the Companhia Encasadora de Café.

—The director of the Central railway has reduced the freight on emburset of calcium by classifying it the same as coal carried for illuminating purposes.

—Messrs Silva Mottos & Irmãos shipped last year from Ceará 164,722 kilos of manihoba rubber, valued at 875,516\$, on which they paid duties to the amount of 51,887\$430.

—In Cataguases, Gerardo Chaves is endeavoring to organize a company with a capital of 2,000,000\$ for working gold, silver, lead, copper, manganese and other mines.

—Custodio Barros da Silva has brought a suit for the annulment of the contract between the municipal government and Carmo & Co. for supplying the city of Rio de Janeiro with fresh beef.

—The *Diário Oficial* has published the decree authorizing the Naumann & Gepp Co. Ltd. to operate in Brazil. The capital of the company is £100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of £10 each.

—It is said that Visconde de Guahy will prosecute the state of Minas Geraes for indemnisation on account of the decision of his contract for the construction of the Espirito Santo and Minas railway.

—The exhibition building on Largo da Lapa was bought for less than 6,000\$ by Carlos Giannelli, who binds himself to remove it within ten days. The government's loss in this little transaction was over 44,000\$.

—In view of abuses committed by custom-house officials in the classification of merchandise under the new tariff the Associação Commercial and representatives of the importing trade demand the appointment of arbitration committees, as is required by law.

—Six millions of revenue stamps of 5 reis each, representing a value of only 3,000\$, were received at the São Paulo custom-house last week. They are destined for the amusement of tobacco manufacturers and sellers. These are the stamps whose product will not pay for their printing.

—It is stated that a factory for the preparation of carburet of calcium is being mounted at some point on the Parahyba river in the state of Rio de Janeiro, and that it will be ready for work in June next. A Manchester company is credited with the enterprise.

—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Banco Nacional Brasileiro was held yesterday, at which 8,547 7-10 shares (equal to 21,422 old shares) were represented. It was resolved to increase the capital from 3,500,000\$ to 5,000,000\$, and some changes in the statutes were adopted. The proposal to sell or exchange the new edifice erected for the bank was approved.

—The tenants of Villa Ruy Barbosa, as one of the new tenement houses are called, are complaining of increased rentals, and have asked the authorities to examine the habitation to determine if such rentals ought to be paid. There is no doubt of the fact that rentals are excessive in this city. The non-resident proprietors are anxious to cover losses by exchange and consequently they increase the rentals beyond all reason. And the resident-proprietors are only too happy to follow suit.

—Though purchases for the Brazilian market have not been active as they were a year ago this time, there are merchants interested in this trade who say that the prospects for this year are much brighter for the sale of manufactured material. The last mail has brought several good size orders for electrical machinery, machinery and tools. The last two steamers for Brazilian ports have taken in the article first named an aggregate value of \$21,000 and further orders are expected, from northern part of Brazil particularly. Quotations on any number of manufactured goods are being sent on large requisitions received.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 8.

—It was reported on Saturday that a large coal contract will probably be closed during the early part of the week for the Brazilian market. This transaction, if carried out, will corroborate the statement made by Captain J. Conleiro da Graça, the delegate from Brazil to the Commercial Museum meeting last year. From observations he made while in "embaixada" he was of the opinion that the coal from that district could compete in his country with British coal. At present the English operators practically control the Brazilian market, but Captain da Graça believes that American coal can be delivered cheaper in Brazil than the English product. The observations of Captain da Graça have developed facts which show that the running of a line of steamers will bring about a development of the trade between Brazil and the United States. At the terminal of a railroad running from Rio de Janeiro into the interior of Brazil are apparently inexhaustible deposits of manganese ores of the highest grade. These ores exist in a quarried condition, which not only reduces the cost in mining but in loading.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 10.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—In January the receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house amounted to 1,214,920\$241, against 777,685\$50 in January, 1897. The increase is probably due to the duty on salt.

—The total receipts of the Pará custom-house in 1897 were 22,974,974\$569 (not including 159,835\$879 of deposits) or 22,308,125\$917 were derived from duties on imports. The total receipts, excluding deposits, in 1896 were 19,131,530\$545.

—During the half year ended Dec. 31 the receipts of the Amazonas state treasury amounted to 7,918,191\$563 and the disbursements to 6,969,975\$559. This left a balance of 949,225\$71, which, added to that in the treasury on June 30, made a total of 2,369,466\$365.

—The report of the inspector of the state treasury of Pará shows that the public expenditure of that state amounted in the fiscal year 1896-97 to 18,386,114\$143 and the revenue to 15,107,797\$191. To meet the deficit the state government made use of the surplus of the preceding year, amounting to 801,355\$179, issued bonds to the amount of 1,000,000\$ and borrowed for a short period 1,500,000\$. During the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts were 11,184,840\$222 and the disbursements 7,350,470\$655.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, February 14th, 1898

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000).	
gold .....	27 d.
do. of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	
in U. S. coin at 48 1/2 per cent.	51 1/2
1 sig. ....	51 1/2
do. \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold...	18 1/2 cts
do. of 1 sig. in Brazilian gold...	8 1/2

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day .....	6 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) .....	45 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) .....	24 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at 48 1/2 per cent.	51 1/2
Value of \$100 \$180 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper) .....	74 1/2
Value of £ 1 Sterling .....	35 1/2

receipts here and in Santos continue surprises most

FEBRUARY 8.

*Miscellaneous.*

Leopoldina R. R. ....  
União Sorecab-Ituana, bo. 4 Mar ....

showed some weakness, and business was said to have been done at 118.00, but on Saturday, a holiday in the United States, and with a pouring rain here, export came into the market, purchasing some 25,000 bags which strengthened again and the close was fixed at 118.00—118.75. The total sales reported for the week were about 87,000 bags. The manner in which

[illegible]

very little of interest in the mass-

Totals	FER. 12.	
	BALTIMORE—Amer lug	Glad Tidings; 603 tons; Collier.
	SHIP ISLAND—Nor lk	Arcadia; 1271 tons; Gjetser.
		ballast
	FER. 13.	
	FALMOUTH fo.—Swed	bg Zaima; 318 tons; Nilser.
		hides.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 7.

ALBINO ID.—Sweat by 2/10/1926, 3rd lot, 1000  
hides.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ALMOUTH fo.—Swed bg *Zaima*; 318 tons; Nilsethides.

## MARKET REPORT

**Exports.**

bags changed hands, with a free value per arroba.

11,400, but on Saturday, a holiday in the  
and with a pouring rain here, exports

the market, purchasing some 25,000 bags. The market then strengthened again and the close was firm. The total sales reported for the week were 87,000 bags. The manner in which the

## Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Feb. 7	Dambré Br.	Southampton* 16½ ds.	Royal Mail.
7	Sirahio Br.	Liverpool* 27 ds.	Norton, Megaw & C.
7	V. de Buenos Aires Fr.	Genoa 24 ds.	Chargours Réunis.
8	S. Gattardo Ital.	Genoa 24 ds.	A. Fioriti & Co.
8	Polana Br.	Cardiff 24 ds.	Lage Imbus.
8	Bendo Br.	Santos 24 ds.	To order.
8	Schönburg Ger.	Santos 24 ds.	Herrmann Stoltz & Co.
9	Antisua Br.	Liverpool* 20 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
9	Manna Ger.	Hamburg* 22 ds.	Herrmann Stoltz & Co.
9	Thames Br.	River Plate 3 ½ ds.	Royal Mail.
10	Città di Milano Ital.	do 6 ds.	Edw. Johnston & Co.
11	Montevideo Ger.	Hamburg* 21 ds.	do
11	Paraguassá Ger.	Santos 16 ds.	do
11	Asi Ger.	do 21 ds.	do
12	Rosario Ger.	Hamburg* 21 ½ ds.	do
12	Salerno Fr.	Philadelphia* 27 ds.	do
13	Bellarena Arg.	River Plate 8 ds.	Camuyano & Co.

## Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Feb. 7	Colombo Ital.	Genoa*	Sundries.
7	Enzo Br.	River Plate*	do
7	Dambré Br.	do	do
8	Desk Anal.	Trieste*	do
8	Strabo Br.	Santos	do
9	Petropolis Ger.	do	do
9	V. de Buenos Aires Fr.	Buenos Aires.	do
9	Ethelinda Br.	do	do
10	Hebdomos Ger.	do	do
10	Chambré Br.	Southampton*	Sundries.
10	S. Gattardo Ital.	Genoa*	do
10	Antisua Br.	Valparaiso*	do
10	Terila Ger.	Santos	do
11	Città di Milano Ital.	Genoa*	Sundries.
11	Joanna Br.	Paraguassá.	do
12	Paraguassá Ger.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
12	Sirius Br.	New York	do
12	Rosario Ger.	River Plate.	Sundries.
12	Mars Ger.	Buenos Aires.	do
12	Kafir Prince Br.	Santos.	Sundries.
13	Asi Ger.	New York.	do
13	Mainz Ger.	Santos.	Sundries.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

## Vessels Afloat &amp; Chartered for Rio

NAME	FROM	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>American</i>				
ug R. P. Pettigrew	8th Dec.	21	Portland	P. L. Ferraz
ing Grace Lywood	599 Jan.	21	New York	Hill, M. & Gerin.
ing Nautilus	599 Jan.	21	New York	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
ing Josephine	599 Jan.	21	Baltimore	John L. Hisset
<i>British</i>				
sp Four Winds	1753 Dec.	21	Leith	Gas Company
sp Macdonald	1043 Jan.	21	Saline Pass	To order.
bk Glanvior	1043 Jan.	21	Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
bk Lanfison	2133	21	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
bk Claudiowig	1068	21	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Formosa	1147	21	Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
bk Rainton	1199	21	Newport News	John Moore & Co.
bk Margaret Mitchell	899	21	To order	E. I. Deletole.
bk Auriga	869	21	Buenos Aires	Empira Industrial
sp Beaulieu	1041	21	Hongkong	H. Stoltz & Co.
ing Gwerthyn Castle	1278 Feb.	21	Rangoon	To order
ing Genesta	418	21	Swatzen	Amzilia Coal Co.
<i>German</i>				
ing Wilhelmine	21 Jan.	21	Hamburg	C. Heckscher & Co.
ing Pionier	1194 Feb.	21	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
<i>Norwegian</i>				
bk Nor	777 Dec.	21	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Prince Louis	1821 Jan.	21	Cardiff	Gas Co.
bk Prince Stauden	1821	21	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
bk Prince Victor	1015	21	Leith	Gas Co.
bk Alida	850	21	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Vega	538 Feb.	21	Pensacola	To order
<i>Portuguese</i>				
bk Judith	366 Jan.	21	Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.

## Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

February 13th, 1898.

NAME	FROM	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>American</i>				
ing R. P. Pettigrew	8th Dec.	21	Portland	P. L. Ferraz
ing Grace Lywood	599 Jan.	21	New York	Hill, M. & Gerin.
ing Nautilus	599 Jan.	21	New York	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
ing Josephine	599 Jan.	21	Baltimore	John L. Hisset
<i>British</i>				
sp Four Winds	1753 Dec.	21	Leith	Gas Company
sp Macdonald	1043 Jan.	21	Saline Pass	To order.
bk Glanvior	1043 Jan.	21	Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
bk Lanfison	2133	21	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
bk Claudiowig	1068	21	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Formosa	1147	21	Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
bk Rainton	1199	21	Newport News	John Moore & Co.
bk Margaret Mitchell	899	21	To order	E. I. Deletole.
bk Auriga	869	21	Buenos Aires	Empira Industrial
sp Beaulieu	1041	21	Hongkong	H. Stoltz & Co.
ing Gwerthyn Castle	1278 Feb.	21	Rangoon	To order
ing Genesta	418	21	Swatzen	Amzilia Coal Co.
<i>German</i>				
ing Wilhelmine	21 Jan.	21	Hamburg	C. Heckscher & Co.
ing Pionier	1194 Feb.	21	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
<i>Norwegian</i>				
bk Nor	777 Dec.	21	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Prince Louis	1821 Jan.	21	Cardiff	Gas Co.
bk Prince Stauden	1821	21	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
bk Prince Victor	1015	21	Leith	Gas Co.
bk Alida	850	21	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Vega	538 Feb.	21	Pensacola	To order
<i>Portuguese</i>				
bk Judith	366 Jan.	21	Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --February 14th

Circulation	Public Funds	Par	Last div.
262,131,900\$	Stock 5 1/2% currency (applied)	200\$	85000 - Jan. 98
102,615,000	Bonds of 1895	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
124,615,000	Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 5 1/2%	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
24,679,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
18,200,000	do do 1884, 4 1/2%	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
17,800,000	State of Espírito Santo	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
10,000,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
10,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 5 1/2%	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
4,000,000	Empreendimento Municipal	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
24,327,000			
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	85000 - Jan. 98
20,000,000	Commercio	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
24,000,000	Commercio	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
10,000,000	Credito Mobil	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
10,000,000	do 2nd series	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
117,012,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
	Rural e Hypothecario	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
	do 2nd series	200	8 1000 - Jan. 98
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
5,000,000\$	Caravelas a Aymorés	180\$	85000 - Jan. 98
110,000,000	Leopoldina	200	85000 - Jan. 98
16,000,000	Miramantim	200	85000 - Jan. 98
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	85000 - Jan. 98
	do 2nd series	200	85000 - Jan. 98
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	85000 - Jan. 98
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Hauma	200	85000 - Jan. 98
42,000,000	Viago Ferrea Sanguay	200	85000 - Jan. 98
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	85000 - Jan. 98
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	85000 - Jan. 98
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	85000 - Jan. 98
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	85000 - Jan. 98
6,000,000	Carica	200	85000 - Jan. 98
6,000,000	Conanga Industrial	200	85000 - Jan. 98
900,000	D. Isabel	200	85000 - Jan. 98
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	200	85000 - Jan. 98
1,500,000	Manufatura Plumbica	200	85000 - Jan. 98
1,000,000	Petropolis	200	85000 - Jan. 98
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	85000 - Jan. 98
360,000	Santa Luiza	200	85000 - Jan. 98

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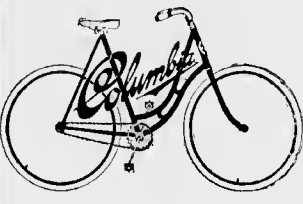
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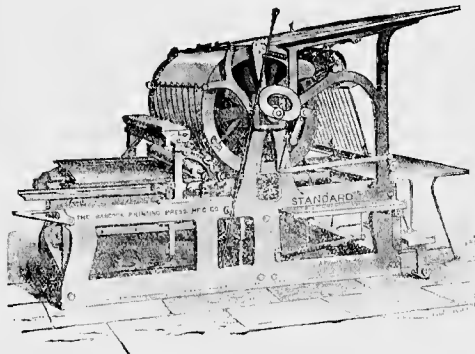


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Numberless testimonials from travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs, and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure prompt action, it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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